VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
14 NOV 2015
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

Name of Candidate	PULKIT GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4546
Center	RAJ. NAGAR	Date	14-11-15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Aligr ment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

पुरूषों के समान कुशलता, योग्यता और प्रतिबद्धता जैसे गुणों से युक्त होने के बावजूद भी महिलाओं को नेतृत्व श्रंखला मे उच्च सोपानों तक पहुँचने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि मे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिये | इसके साथ ही नेतृत्व के विविध स्तरों पर लैंगिक समानता के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The reason - fundamental in this problem is patriarchal mindset. Men at work refuse to acknowledge that women could have equal skills as men or work at leadership positions.

This leads to discrimination against women in allocation of duties, promotions, salaries etc.

- Maternity leave during pregnancy also causes comparative disadvantage to women, due to lost months of experience.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Traditional allocation of jobs - women - house work - also cause many to leave their jobs after childbirth - fewer women in leadership positions
- Unsupportive workplace - no provision for creches or for work at home.

Importance of gender parity in position of leadership:

1. Women are equal to men in efficiency - ensure only best reach to top - irrespective of gender.
2. Bring more sensitivity & compassion to decisions - more diverse views & possibilities - hence best decision could be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. (b) All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

सभी सही निर्णय ईमानदारी भरे होते हैं ओर सभी गलत निर्णय बेईमानी भरे होते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किसी निर्णय के सही होने और गलत होने का निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए।

Honesty is a fundamental positive virtue of human beings.

However, as it the most important Aristotle puts justice above honesty.

As per utilitarian ethics, maximum good for maximum number is the correct decision.

Hence, for some, speaking a lie, i.e dishonesty - if it saves someone's life or leads to economic benefits might be justified.

i.e not necessarily correct decisions are honest & all incorrect decisions are dishonest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

correctness or incorrectness is of an action is decided differently by different schools of thinkers.

For Kant, any person who does his duty, or 'categorical imperative' is correct - no matter what the result - so would support honesty, no matter what the cost.

For Utilitarian - only max good for max people is correct action.

An individual decides about the correctness of an action on the basis of his conscience - intellectual activity based on his personal experiences, innate characteristics and value system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

किसी राष्ट्र में जन्म पर नियंत्रण, स्वैच्छिक प्रयास के माध्यम से होना चाहिए या सरकारी नीति के माध्यम से होना चाहिए? इस संबंध में, भारत में एक बच्चे की नीति के नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Birth control must be a voluntary exercise in a country.

- As it ensures that people have right to Reproduction, according to their own economic needs & psychological needs of happiness
- It also ensures that state does not intervene in the personal sphere of individual.
- Birth control must be based on information & awareness, not on coercion.

Ethical dimensions - One child policy in India

1. It violates the right of choice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to people of India - for having as many children as they like - to satisfy their happiness or economic needs.

2. Would lead to huge gender imbalance - due to prevalent preference of son.

3 Would put huge pension burden on country at a later stage.

Hence, one child policy is not justified based on any grounds of either rights based or utilitarian based.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. **(b)** An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

एक संगठन का निर्माण अलग-अलग मूल्यों और अलग-अलग अभिप्रेरणा स्तर वाले विविध प्रकार के व्यक्तियों से होता है। इस प्रकार के संगठन में सामंजस्यपूर्ण कार्य-संस्कृति के विकास के मार्ग में नेतृत्व के द्वारा किन चुनौतियों का सामना किया जाता है? इस प्रकार की विविधतापूर्ण स्थिति में नेतृत्व के द्वारा कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों में समावेशिता की अनुभूति किस प्रकार समाविष्ट की जा सकती है?

Challenges that leaders face in building harmonious work culture :

(a) Conflicts among individuals
- leads to wastage of energy & potential of people.

(b) More time spent by people in office politics - pulling and pushing each other down.

(c) Lack of alignment of personal values with organisational values

(d) Irrational demands on leader for rewards / penalties on non - objective criteria

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leaders could engender a sense of inclusion by :

1. strict adherence to merit based system & objectivity
   - those who perform get rewarded - those who don't get punished
   - promotes objective oriented workculture
2. Clear elucidation of organisational values & their mass publicity
   - so that employees know what values are expected out of them
3. Dissent channels - to enable employees to speak up & to listen to their grievances & tackle them before they become too big to handle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

दया और नैतिकता जैसे मूल्यों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होते हुए भी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अंततः राष्ट्र के निर्णयों को राष्ट्रिय हितों के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाता है | वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

International relations are governed normally by real politik. i.e only national interest is dominating factor over values such as compassion, human rights etc.

Present refugee crisis epitomises this, where countries of European Union refuse to take persecuted refugees and provide them shelter. They have closed their borders citing:

(a) drainage of resources
(b) domestic political repurcussions
(c) That rehabilitation would only encourage more influx
(d) Refugees would settle permanently

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, some countries have bucked the trend eg. Germany which has opened its border, welcoming refugees with open arms — providing them shelter, food & water.
Thus it has upheld compassion, dignity of human beings, respect for human rights.
However, this is because it realises its national interests are aligned with such compassionate action & not divorced from it.
Thus, national interest along with compassion must see desired values in international relations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. (b) What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर होने वाली वार्ताओं में समाहित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के नैतिक मुद्दों से संबंधित दृष्टिकोण में जो भिन्नता है, उसके का समाधान के लिए अपनाई जा सकने वाली रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये।

Climate change negotiations must be based on CBDR - Common But Differentiated responsibility.

The ethical issues involved are justice, equity and right to development for developing countries.

As developed countries have been historically responsible for present global situation of warming - must take greater responsibility for correcting it. They also have greater resources to tackle the problem - financial, technological

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

support must be provided to developing countries to give them the space to grow.

To address divergence in ethical positions of different nations:

(1) INDCs - best possible way
- as not forced from above
- upholds democratic values
- as per country's ability.

(2) Greater recognition of need for international partnership
- to deal with challenge

(3) Global fund & transfer of technology mechanism -
to support developing countries on a carbon-neutral pathway of development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

एक परिणामोन्मुख सरकार में "कार्यनिष्पादन प्रबंधन प्रणाली" की आवश्यकता क्यों है? भारतीय लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में "सहकर्मी समीक्षा" (peer review) के औचित्य का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In outcome oriented government, achievement of goals means more than blind adherence to rules. Thus effectiveness is pursued with more vigour by some civil servants than others.

Hence, we need performance mgmt system :

1. For periodic review of performance of civil servants
2. As an instrument of accountability
3. For objective promotions & postings
4. For objective awards & recognition
5. For weeding out those who are not performing
6. Would lead to better outcomes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Peer review - refers to monitoring and examination of one's ~~[illegible]~~ performance by a peer at the same hierarchical level & service.
eg - the work of a DM could be reviewed by another DM from a different district

Feasibility : It provides the benefit of realistic assessment, someone who is aware of challenges at the level of job being performed - and of pitfalls & opportunities.
However challenges:
(1) Might lead to collusion among officials
(2) Ground level realities are strikingly different in lot of districts.
Hence could be introduced first on pilot basis to check effectiveness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. **(b)** Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss. 10
लोक सेवकों के हाथों में विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ एक आवश्यक बुराई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The role of government has widened significantly in the present times, from ensuring safety, security of people to economic growth of country & protecting the rights of vulnerable.

It has become almost impossible to write down rules & regulations for each & every situation & necessary consequent course of action.

Each situation is different & has different content & ground realities.

There are limits on the number of rules & regulations which a civil servant could know & learn

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to discharge his duty hence not practical to have rules for every situation.

- Hence, the need is to imbibe values in civil servants to take the right course of action upholding public good, in cases of discretion.
- It is also necessary that a swift & effective system of justice is available for punitive action against mala fide decisions of civil servants. This would discourage them from taking wrong decision and encourage & promote decisions in public good.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए ऐतिहासिक निर्णय से ट्रांसजेंडर्स को तृतीय लिंग के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। आप भारतीय परिस्थितयों में ट्रांसजेंडर्स समुदाय के लोगों के प्रति किन अभिवृत्तियों की अनुभूति करते हैं | ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए गरिमापूर्ण जीवन निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले क़दमों के संबंध मे चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, people have a heavily coloured attitude towards transgenders.

Transgenders are looked down upon & treated with contempt and disrespect wherever they go. This is a clear case violation of their human dignity.

They are also refused admission in schools, refused jobs and accomodation facilities. This also leads to their social & economic marginalisation leaving them with the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

only option to beg for survival. Hence, human rights & values of equity, compassion, empathy are routinely sacrificed while dealing with them.

To facilitate a dignified life for them :

1. Need for recognizing them as 3rd gender – as done by SC at the ground level.
2. Reservation in jobs & educational institutions
3. Making discrimination & violation of dignity against them a criminal offence – stringent punishment – as with SC & ST law.
4. Wide awareness & sensitization campaigns, specially among police & civil servants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. **(b)** What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

संदेश देने वाले व्यक्ति की कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ संदेश को और अधिक आग्रहपूर्ण बनाती हैं? जब ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्ति किसी उत्पाद का विज्ञापन करते हैं, तो वे ऐसा यह जानते हुए करते हैं कि उनके द्वारा किसी वस्तु का किया गया विज्ञापन, लोगों को वह वस्तु खरीदने हेतु प्रेरित करेगा। इस सन्दर्भ मे उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति उनके क्या दायित्व हैं?

A person / messenger could come across as more persuasive when

(a) Credibility - when people feel that messenger knows what he is talking about - i e an expert in field
eg. Toothpaste - often advertised using dentists in ads.

(b) Trustworthiness - that a person would not lie to serve his interests

(c) Likeability - halo effect - i e good looks, smart, attractive ; people think if good in one thing, he

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

must be good in others too.

(d) Position of influence

- if at a higher position - better chance of persuasion.

When celebrities endorse a product, would persuade people to buy it due to their likeability & attractiveness

Their duty towards consumers is:

1. Ensure that what is being portrayed is true - i.e nothing false is being said.
2. Product has undergone necessary checks & clearances from regulatory authorities.

eg. As in recently Maggi endorsement by Amitabh Bachan, where Maggi was found unsuitable for consumption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10
यह कहा जाता है कि बाल-श्रम किसी भी परिस्थिति में नैतिक नहीं हो सकता। क्या आप सहमत हैं? बाल-श्रम अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Child labour refers to involvement of children in economic activities.

It is considered totally unethical due to:

1. Child is deprived of opportunity to education & hence to a better life.
2. Child would see at significant occupational risk, - much higher than adults.
3. Childhood as a tender age - where children deserve love, care & protection - not harsh working environments which are target oriented

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, it is totally unethical, to allow child labour.

Proposed amendments to Child Labour Act :

1. ~~Pro~~ Children below 14 banned from all industries
2. Children above 14 and below 18 allowed to work only in some industries - a positive list, ~~shift~~ from a negative list.

Definition of children has always been a conflicting issue w.r.t age - 14 or 18.

However, considering India's economic situation, widespread poverty, it is ~~seem~~ economically sensible to allow above 14 to work to gain skills and experience - to support their family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Are emotions an inh biting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10
क्या भावनाएं प्रभावपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के मार्ग में बाधक तत्व हैं? लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotions can be inhibiting or facilitating factors in decision making. It depends purely on how they are managed and used. Hence, emotional intelligence is crucial in public services.

That is, a civil servant must know how to manage and regulate emotions of himself and understand and respond to emotion of others to achieve best outcomes.

The possible benefits are:

1. Better understanding of concerns of public and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

their aspirations & ambitions
- lead to empathy & compassion to work in their interests.

2. Better coordination and bonding with political leaders, senior, peers & juniors

3. Lead to a positive work environment

4. Would lead to better motivation and handling of crisis and conflict situations

5. Better communication with all concerned.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10
गांधीजी के सर्वोदय दर्शन ने आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवकों के लिए सर्वोदय क्यों प्रासंगिक है?

Sarvodaya philosophy refers to value of serving everyone and not leaving anyone behind i.e the person standing last in line must also be served.

Role of civil servants in a developing economy like India is to:

(1) Protect & uphold rights of most marginalized
(2) Lead to their social and economic empowerment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To fulfill this duty, civil servants need to imbibe the value of Sarvodaya to serve the most marginalized sections such as Dalits, tribals, uphold women rights & those of disabled. Thus in accordance with the values of Constitution, and of our founding fathers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

आप एक पांच सदस्यीय टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता हैं , जिसे नक्सल क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित एक परियोजना के सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। सर्वेक्षण करने और स्थानीय लोगों के दृष्टिकोण का पता लगाने के लिए प्रत्येक सदस्य को एक सूदूरवर्ती गांव आवंटित किया गया है। आपको सख्त निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि उत्तरदाताओं की पहचान को परियोजना से बाहर प्रकट नहीं किया जाए। आंकड़ों को संकलित करते समय, आप एक गाँव से प्राप्त उत्तरों से उलझन में पड़ जाते हैं। आप उस गाँव हेतु नियुक्त व्यक्ति (प्वाइंट पर्सन) के साथ अगले दिन सत्यापन करने जाते हैं। आप उत्तरदाताओं की सूची में से यादृच्छिक रूप से एक व्यक्ति का चयन करते हैं और उससे कहते हैं कि वह पहले दिए गए अपने उत्तरों का स्पष्टीकरण करे। वह कुछ भ्रमित प्रतीत होती है और न केवल स्वयं से प्रश्न पूछे जाने, वरन् सर्वेक्षण किए जाने के संबंध में जानकारी होने तक की बात भी नकारती है। आप इस तथ्य को अन्य उत्तरदाताओं से सत्यापित करने का प्रयास करते हैं और एक समान उत्तर प्राप्त करते हैं। यह सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया की सत्यनिष्ठा और विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर संदेह पैदा करता है।

(a) इस परिस्थिति से सम्बंधित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप इस टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में सर्वेक्षण की विश्वसनीयता हेतु और निश्चित समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत कार्य पूर्ण करने हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं | ऐसे में आपके सामने संभावित विकल्प क्या हैं? उन विकल्पों के लाभ और हानियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(c) इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का उल्लेख करें | इसके साथ ही कारण को भी स्पष्ट करें।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The stakeholders in this case are the leader of the team, the members of the team, ~~and~~ residents of rural area, proponents of project proposed.

Ethical issues involved

1. Upholding democratic values

- public participation and eliciting opinions of affected people is a must in democracy
- if no survey / sham survey is done - it kills spirit of democracy.

2. Upholding the best interests of people in rural affected area

Through a sham survey, the project might get an undeserved approval - might not be in best interests of community.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Ensuring personal integrity, objectivity & accountability

- which could be done only by ensuring survey is actually truthfully and honestly done

4. Rule of Law

- As rule & duty says that the survey must be conducted properly.

5. Viability of project

If not checked / approval from villagers taken before - might lead to protests later - delay the project.

6. Efficiency of team leader

- to finish the survey as per strict timeline given.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Evaluating possible options

1. To go ahead with present survey & submit this data

Merit : (a) Ensures work done on time

Demerit (a) Does not ensure public participation

(b) Might be against interests of people

(c) Will show my lack of objectivity & dedication to public service.

2. To ask the team members to do the survey again randomly

Merit : (a) Might ensure credibility & integrity of survey data

Demerit : (a) As the point person - who took faulty data - not gets punished - sets a bad precedent - might do it again later.

(b) Take too much time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. To ~~castigate~~ castigate the concerned point-person, and allocating the survey to another team member of integrity

Merit : (a) Ensure objectivity of data

(b) Repose trust in democracy of people

(c) would be done on time

(d) Set a good precedent about those who don't do their work well.

(C) In all above options, 3rd option seems to be the most effective.

The point-person must be called in to explain variation in data. If he cant satisfactorily explain variation, he must be removed from the team.

This ensures objectivity, integrity on my part.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above? 20

गजेन्द्र एक संघर्षरत फिल्म अभिनेता था। पहले तो उसे अभियुक्त बनाया गया और फिर बाद में उसे बलात्कार के आरोपों से मुक्त कर दिया गया। इन आरोपों को न्यायिक पीठ ने दुर्भावना से अभिप्रेरित और झूठा पाया। इस स्थिति का सामना न कर पाने के कारण उसने अपने पेशे में परिवर्तन करते हुए आगे का जीवन निर्वाह किया। तीस वर्ष पश्चात्, उसके घनिष्ठतम मित्रों को इस घटना के बारे में पता है किन्तु उसके सहकर्मी इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं। एक दिन उत्सुकतावश वह इंटरनेट पर अपने नाम की खोज करता है और आश्चर्यजनक रूप से यह पाता है दृष्टिगत तीसरी प्रविष्टि एक स्थानीय समाचारपत्र में उसके द्वारा सामना किए गए बलात्कार के आरोपों के बारे में एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट की है।

गजेन्द्र परेशान है; इतने वर्षों के बाद, वह इस घटना को केवल अपनी पसंद के लोगों के समक्ष प्रकट करना चाहेगा। उसने यूरोपीय न्यायालय के उस निर्णय के बारे में सुना है, जो व्यक्तियों को अपने नाम से की जाने वाली खोज संबंधी कुछ परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु सर्च इंजन को निवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है और उसी का उद्धरण देते हुए, सर्च इंजन और मीडिया आउटलेट को परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु निवेदन करता है।

क्या "भुला दिए जाने के अधिकार" को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने हेतु वैध तर्क दिए जा सकते हैं? वे तर्क क्या हो सकते हैं? यदि उनकी कोई सीमाएं हैं तो वे सीमाएं क्या होंगी? ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रकरण की भांति अन्य अप्रासंगिक प्रकरणों के संबंध में क्या सर्च इंजनों का कोई दायित्व होना चाहिए?

Right to be Forgotten refers to the right which allows a person to file a request for removal of any information

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which is false, malicious or the person does not want to disclose.

This Right could be supported on the basis of :

(a) Right to Privacy

(b) Justice – As the information might be false or malicious, it is only just that any such news/data is removed, once it has been proved to be false

(c) Outdated – Any data, which is no longer relevant, could be expunged as well.

Limitations on Right to be Forgotten

(a) Any data which is truthful and objective, must not be expunged – as it is useful in future

eg. criminal history of a person

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

who has been prosecuted / charged for future prospective employers is of utmost important.

(b) Limitation of Practicality

In such a vast internet, with trillions of web pages and snippets of information, it is practically impossible to implement Right to be Forgotten.

(c) Search engines should not be mandated to remove data of a person based on a request.

This is because:

1. Large discretion involved -
- if it irrelevant now
- if it is truthful
- or if it is written with a malignant nature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Practical limitation - to process requests and to execute them considering the volume & vastness - limitation of resources.

3. Upholding Right to Information
- people have a right to know about all view points & opinions - be smart enough to realise what is true & what is false.

In the mentioned case : no obligation should be there as:

1. report in newspaper - truthfull
- objective as it talks only about charges pressed on him - does not say anything false - if he was guilty or not.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Irrelevant – after these many years, Rajendra should not be what – no longer relevant
– he must have made a name for himself in integrity.

3. Unnecessary burden on search engine

4. upholding the right of people to truthful information
– as it is only true that case was pressed against him

The need here is to strengthen defamation law for filing of any incorrect piece of information
Hence, no obligations should be there on search engines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

(a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.

(b) Domestic political repercussions.

(c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.

(d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.

What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem. 20

आप एक बहुपक्षीय मानवतावादी संगठन में शरणार्थियों से संबंधित मुद्दों के निरीक्षण हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं। एक क्षेत्र में नस्ल आधारित गृहयुद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, परिणामस्वरूप अनेक लोग विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। अभी तक, आर्थिक रूप से बेहतर स्थिति वाले पड़ोसी देशों ने आपके संगठन से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से प्रवास करने वाले लोगों के जत्थों को स्थान दिया है। हाल ही में क्षेत्र में हिंसा बढ़ गयी है और शरण चाहने वाले लोगो का प्रवाह अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है। देश अपनी सीमाओं को सील कर रहे हैं, जिससे शरणार्थी सुभेद्य स्थिति में हैं। आपको उन पड़ोसी देशों से शरणार्थियों हेतु मानवतावादी आधार पर रहने की व्यवस्था करने हेतु वार्ता के लिए भेजा गया है। वे पड़ोसी देश आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली गुट हैं। हालांकि वे निम्नलिखित आधारों पर और अधिक शरणार्थियों को स्थान देने से मना कर सकते हैं:

(a) गिरती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति करने के कारण संसाधनों की कमी।

(b) घरेलू राजनैतिक प्रभाव।

(c) पुनर्वास और अधिक अंतर्वाह को प्रोत्साहित करेगा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्पीड़कों या अत्याचारियों को उत्तेजित करेगा।

(d) अच्छी संभावनाओं के कारण अपने मूल देश की अपेक्षा यहीं पर स्थायी रूप से बस जाना।

इन विकल्पों के विपक्ष में दिए जाने वाले तर्क कौन से हैं, जिनके माध्यम से राष्ट्रों को तत्काल समाधान के लिए राजी किया जा सकता है। कुछ दीर्घावधिक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए जिनका समस्या के समाधान के लिए पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

The stakeholders in this case are the officer, persecuted migrants & influx countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The values at conflict are national interest, economic prudency vs human rights and compassion.

Counter Arguments

1. For Drainage of resources

The incoming migrants could infact boost the economy in short & long term by:

(a) providing cheap labour, for menial jobs initially

(b) If skilled – could add value to a country's economy.

(c) Be a market for products & enhance demand – and thus lift sagging economy

(d) Could correct demographic imbalance – higher proportion of youngsters people in migrants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. For Domestic political repercussions

The act of providing relief and settlement - could be made into a national movement

- As based on values of human empathy, compassion and justice, it could be used positively in political affairs

- to show humane values of their culture.

3. Rehabilitation would encourage more influx

- No one willingly leaves his / her home place - unless forced to

- Process to ensure that only the most needy / persecuted community are granted refugee status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Permanency of settlements in face of better prospects than at home

- Refugees could be allowed to stay legally - for temporary period - till civil war stays
- More skilled - might be permitted by the destination country - to boost value addition to economy.

Long Term Measures

1. Sharing of responsibility among countries - migrants could be redistributed among countries based on their economy, area & capacity to absorb - in an objective way

2. Making the countries aware and putting pressure from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

international forums - such as UN, about the potential advantages of giving refugee status - and the dire humanitarian need for it.

3. Global partnership to bring the civil war in the source country to an end - to end refugee crisis.

4. Global mechanisms in place to prevent such a civil war in future which has such immense humanitarian costs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you wont get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? 20

आप एक शहरी जिले में मंडल वन अधिकारी (डी.एफ.ओ.) हैं। जिले में वनाच्छादन 11 प्रतिशत कम है और इसे सरकारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार बढ़ाया जाना है। पारिस्थितिकीय एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से भी अधिक संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

यद्यपि आप यह पाते हैं कि आपके मंडल (डिवीजन) में हरियाली योजना के अधीन वृक्षारोपण हेतु 1.5 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान है, लेकिन इस फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त है। चूंकि यह दिसंबर का महीना है और सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार, समस्त अप्रयुक्त अनुदान सरकार को लौटा दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हो जाता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आपको पूरी राशि लौटानी होगी।

साथ ही, मंत्रालय से इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि सरकार हरियाली योजना के अंतर्गत बजट कम करने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त रह जाता है। इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि यदि आप वित्तीय वर्ष में राशि लौटाते हैं तो अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में यह आपको नहीं मिलेगा और यदि मिल भी जाता है तो वह राशि बहुत कम होगी।

स्वंय के अनुसार इस स्थिति में उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों के संबंध में बताएं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और अपनाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मार्ग का चयन करें।

The stakeholders in this case are DFO, government & environment & people in general of the urban city.

The values involved are rule of law, efficiency, dedication to public service, environmental

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ethics & concern for people's well being.

Various options available

1. To not do anything - let the grant lapse - wait for next year.
2. Request the government for an extension of the grant or for the same amount next year.
3. To take immediate action on planting - use all the fund

Evaluating options

1. Merit : (a) None

Demerit : (a) Would be dereliction of duty & evasion of responsibility

(b) Would adversely affect environment & hence public health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Merit

(a) Extension of same funds might be given next year

(b) More time to implement scheme

Demerit

(a) Request might not be granted - very high chances

(b) Would not solve the problem of environment & planting

3. Merit

(a) Would promote environmental conservation

(b) Would be as per rule of law - as increase is mandate by guidelines of forest cover

(c) Would reflect my dedication to duty & environmental concern

Demerit : might have to do in huge hurry - lead to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

non optimal allocation of resources - even misappropriation at the hand of agencies - in a hurry to spend all

The most appropriate path to be followed :

To recruit as many NGOs, schools, colleges as possible
- collaborate with municipal agencies
- explain urgency of situation

Through a broad based effort, plant as many trees as possible.

- However, not recourse to illegal means or extra-legal means should be used
- Proper monitoring should be done that the money sanctioned is being used

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for the purpose it was sanctioned - due diligence must be there.

- Even if fund not completely used, prepare a dossier - note down all facts and circumstances - as to why funds were not completely utilised - tell the sire need for funds - to ensure that you get as much money sanctioned in next year to bring forest cover to required level.
- This would reflect dedication to duty, commitment & respect for environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why? 20

आप एक नृविज्ञानी हैं और आपने वैसे जनजातीय समुदाय के साथ मधुर संबंध बनाए हैं जो अब तक शेष मानवजति से पृथक था। नई खोजी गई जनजाति में मीडिया और शोधकर्ताओं की बढ़ती रूचि के पश्चात् भी आप अकेले ऐसे बाहरी व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर वे विश्वास करते हैं। वे अपनी देवी के अनन्य उपासक हैं और आप पर विश्वास करते हुए एक दिन वे आपको एक पवित्र पहाड़ पर स्थित उसके वास स्थल पर ले जाते हैं। आप इस बात से आश्चर्यचकित हो जाते हैं कि वह पहाड़ यूरेनियम का भंडार है जिसका उपयोग ऊर्जा की कमी से जूझते आपके देश के नाभकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों में किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, आप इस बात से भी अवगत हैं कि यूरेनियम के रोडियोधर्मी होने के कारण पहाड़ के निकट जाना अत्यधिक संकटपूर्ण है। आप लोगों को इसके क्षतिकारक प्रभावों और राष्ट्र के लिए इसकी उपयोगिता के मूल्य के संबंध में समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं। चूंकि वे अभी किसी तर्क-वितर्क की मुद्रा में नहीं हैं और आपसे सविनय चले जाने को कहते हैं। आपको इस बात का भय है कि शीघ्र ही बाह्य जगत इस संबंध में जान जाएगा और सुभेद्य जनजातीय लोग अपनी भूमि से विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(a) नैतिक औचित्य और अनौचित्य के आधार पर आपके द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदम का मूल्यांकन करें:

i. आप लोगों को संभावित परिणामों के संबंध में समझाना जारी रखेंगे और उन्हें पुनर्स्थापित होने को प्रेरित करेंगे।

ii. आप राज्य के विरुद्ध निवासियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए स्थानीय एवं राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आमंत्रित करेंगे और यदि राज्य निर्वासन की दिशा में बढ़ता है तो आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित याचिका प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

iii. आप स्वयं सरकार एवं विज्ञान जगत को भंडार के संबंध में बताएंगे तत्पश्चात उन्हें उनकी इच्छानुसार कार्यवाही के लिए स्वंतत्र छोड़ देंगे।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) अपने आपको उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित न करते हुए, उन उपायों को बताएं जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगे। ऐसा करने का कारण भी बताएं।

The stakeholders in this case are the anthropologists, tribal community, country and its people.

The values at stake are the tribal's community's right to their native land vs national interests, right to safety and honesty & compassion

Evaluating the courses of action

1. Merits

(a) If relocate, health benefits to tribals

(b) If voluntarily - would not be ruthlessly forced by state

(c) Uranium - could be used for national interests

Demerits (a) would deprive them of their land, native.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Might not be accepted where they relocate - the place might not be suitable for them where they relocate.

2. Merits

(a) Would not have to relocate
- can stay at native land.

(b) Their rights would be protected

Demerits

(a) Economic loss to country
- uranium reserves could not be used

(b) Health hazards - for tribals

3. Merits

(a) Economic benefit to nation
- use of ~~economic~~ uranium

(b) Health benefits

Demerit

(a) violation of rights of tribal

(b) Reflect my lack of compassion and empathy for tribals

(c) Injustice to tribals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Course of Action to be taken

Due to :

(a) possible health concerns for tribals.

(b) Immense economic benefit arising out of use of uranium

It is imperative, that tribals are relocated.

This could be done by :

(a) May convincing - difficult - as would not agree

(b) Call in local NGOs and national NGOs

- to convince them about their own benefit in leaving the place & relocating -

However, this should be done only after ascertaining the facts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Conflicting facts : Informing State is my duty - force them to conduct a scientific enquiry - prepare a report - about

(a) available uranium resources which could be exploited

(b) health hazard it poses.

If resources are rich & if health hazard is significant - then only relocation necessary.

. Relocation must be done along with rehabilitation

- at a place of tribal's choosing
- ensuring their land rights over new area

This would ensure national interests as well as right of tribals to culture, land & health

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.

What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account. 20

अपनी बुजुर्ग मां की देखभाल के लिए विशेष छुट्टी पर रहने के पश्चात् एक कनिष्ठ कर्मी कार्य पर लौटी है। वित्तीय कारणों से उसे पूरे समय कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। उसे अपनी मां के लिए घर पर देखभाल की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई आ रही है जिस कारण वह कई टीम बैठकों (जो प्रायः प्रति दिन, दिन के आरंभ में होते हैं) में उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रही है और वह कार्यालय से घर भी जल्दी चली जाती है। वह अपने कार्य में बहुत ही सक्षम है, लेकिन उसकी अनुपस्थिति उसके ऊपर और काम के बोझ तले दबे उसके सहकर्मियों के ऊपर दबाव का कार्य कर रही है। आप एक प्रबंधक हैं और आप इस बात से अवगत हैं कि इस चलन से कार्य प्रवाह पर दबाव पड़ रहा है। उसके एक पुरुष सहकर्मी ने "एक महिला का स्थान घर में होता है" जैसे ताने भी मारने आरंभ कर दिये हैं और वह उसे प्राप्त हो सकने वाले प्रत्येक अवसर के संबंध मे कमजोर बना रहा है जिससे वह और भी गहन तनाव का अनुभव कर रही है।

सभी मानवीय पहलुओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, इन परिस्थितयों मे टीम का कार्य प्रभावित न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगें?

The stakeholders concerned are the manager, junior staff member, male colleague, and company's performance in general.

The values at stake are compassion & empathy vs professional duties & performance for the company.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Facts of the case

1. Lady staff member - distressed due to mother's poor health
   - can't work with full time devotion
2. Affecting flow of work - overwork on colleagues.
3. Male colleague - sexist remark

Possible steps to be Taken

1. Strong reprimand to male colleague - his sexist comments are not justified in any circumstances whatsoever
   - stern warning

To show my earnestness, ensure working of Sexual Harrassment committee at workplace - widely publicize it - putting notice on noticeboard

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Talking to senior member of staff - as she is in a genuine problem - my duty to help her in all way possible
- as she is very competent in her work in general
- would be the compassionate act to do

Possible supports are:

(a) To talk to her, realising my support & assure her colleague's support

(b) To see if she could work from home - if any such possibility is there

(c) To use emergency/contingency fund of company to financially support her if needed - or I along

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with her colleagues could pool in with financial help.

3. Talking to her colleagues

Apprising her colleagues of her present difficult situation
- of need to support her
- of working slightly more in terms of difficulties
- motivating them

4. Hire contractual employee in the meanwhile —
to ensure that colleagues are not too overworked
- flow of work is not disturbed
- company's performance is not affected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These actions would also lead to increase in loyalty of the junior staff member when she overcomes her family difficulties.

It would also set a good precedent that company looks after its employees in distress and create greater employee loyalty in general & create a positive work environment

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

30 NOV 2015

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 636)

Name of Candidate	PULKIT GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4546
Center	RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	30-11-15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. While the judiciary should be insulated from political interference, yet the executive should have a say in its appointment in order that flawed choices do not erode its credibility. Examine in context of the decision of the Supreme Court w.r.t. NJAC.

Supreme Court has recently declared NJAC ultra vires the constitution.

NJAC had envisioned an enhanced role for the executive in appointment of judges.

Supreme Court has declared that 'primacy of judiciary' in appointment of judges of SC & HC and in transfer of judges must be maintained.

This is a must to preserve the independence of the judiciary as envisioned in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the constitution.

This becomes more essential as executive itself is a party to half the cases before the HCs and SC.

SC has ~~recently~~ accepted that the collegium system is flawed and has invited suggestions from people and the executive as to how to make the collegium system more transparent and effective, so as to chose only the best candidates for judges of HC & SC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some of the suggested reforms have been:

1. To establish SC secretariat
   - to process applications and to verify credentials of applicants
   - to process feedback about them.
2. To lay down minimum standards for qualification of SC and HC judges.
3. Open application process for posts of HC & SC judges
4. Transparency in procedure.

Hence, say of executive is not a necessary condition for right appointment to HC & SC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What do you understand by the concept of 'Equality'? Does it imply the elimination of all differences? How does the ideal of 'Equality' differ from 'Equity'? Discuss in light of affirmative action programs in India.

Equality refers to the principle that every person must be treated equally irrespective of gender, creed, caste, place of origin etc. in all circumstances.

eg. Equality before Law - where everyone is treated equal irrespective of a person's position in front of law.

Yes, equality refers to elimination of all differences, even those imposed by nature/society. i.e persons of different caste must be treated equally irrespective of anything else.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Equity is a more humane & fairness based principle, which says that all persons in similar circumstances must be treated equally.

i.e those in different circumstances must be treated differently.

In respect of affirmative action in India, principle of equity is used. Hence, people of "lower" castes and untouchables who have been discriminated against in society, and hence have different circumstances from the higher caste are treated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

differently. The disadvantaged people are given certain privileges such as reservations in higher education and in government jobs to right the wrongs perpetrated amongst them.

Similarly, people with disabilities, who have to undergo more challenges in life and difficult circumstances are given benefits of affirmative action.

These affirmative actions reflect our justice based and fair & egalitarian society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. "Vocational skill is a great tool to usher in inclusive growth and an effective hedge against poverty". In this regard, evaluate the performance of skill development programmes in India. Discuss the problems that have been withholding their success and suggest remedies with special reference to the report of NSDA panel.

Skill development through vocational programmes is crucial for a skilled and productive workforce, leading to higher incomes & greater inclusiveness of growth.

Performance of skill development programmes have not been upto expectations in recent past in terms of quality of skills imparted & the number of people skilled.

Problems withholding success:

1. Lack of private sector participation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- in investment in skill development
- in assistance in designing courses & curriculum
- in training people through apprenticeship program.

2. Poor quality of infrastructure & lack of quality trainers

3. Multiple & overlapping initiatives between various government ministries
   - lack of coordination amongst them.

4. Low level of desire among people to pursue vocational education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Non integration of vocational education with school education

Remedies, as mentioned in the NSDA panel report too:

1. Increase attractiveness of vocational education among youth.
2. Higher private sector participation
   - in investment - designing courses
   - providing trainers & labs.
3. Better infrastructure & equipment
4. Establishing a pool of talented trainers.
5. A uniform skills certification programme.
6. Creating a national data bank of skills.
7. Identifying and certifying already acquired skills of people working in industries.

This would be crucial in achieving demographic dividend

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. A demand to make the CAG accountable to the Parliament has been gaining ground recently. How will this step affect the independence of CAG? What steps could be taken to strengthen CAG-PAC relationship?

Recent reports like on 2G Scam & coal scam by CAG have had a huge impact on economy and polity of the country.

There have been voices which say that CAG has irresponsibly inflated figures for sensationalisation - doubted the methodology of CAG in arriving at figures.

Hence, there has been an increased demand to make CAG more accountable to the parliament.

However, this is an ill-considered step as it would

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

adversely affect the independence of CAG, which was called 'bulwark of the constitution' by B R Ambedkar.

- Tabling of report of CAG already takes place in parliament.
- CAG in case of any impropriety could be removed by parliament as per the procedure established.

Any more regulation could throttle investigative and independent approach of CAG.

To strengthen CAG-PAC relationship,

- PAC also plays the role of providing a check on financial impropriety

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the executive. Attending of meetings of PAC by CAG. Highlighting of concerns of PAC to CAG for its audit reports.

CAG may also highlight and warn PAC about any proposed provisions of legislations which could be misused in future.

CAG may also highlight the existing provisions of laws which are of doubtful integrity.

Hence, both could work together to promote the culture of financial propriety & integrity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The debates related to problems of higher education have been mainly limited to IITs/IIMs. However, the need of the hour is to improve 665 universities where around 30 million students are enrolled. Discuss.

Recent announcements about opening of more IITs and IIMs has created a great debate about its necessity and effectiveness.

However, the call of the hour is to assess the quality of institutes who teach around 30 million students in 665 universities & make significant improvements.

After the period of liberalisation the number of universities have flourished in India, to cater to huge unmet demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns and challenges

1. Low quality of education imparted – leading to poor employability
- leads to cases where even PhDs apply for post of peons as happened in UP recently.

2. Issue of capitation fees
- Very high charging of fees
- illegal extraction of money from students.

3. Issuing of fake degrees on the payment of money.

4. Do not tackle the challenge of education for underprivileged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solutions

1. UGC must be more stringent in granting of status of deemed university.
2. Accreditation must be conditional and based on frequent checks and inspections.
3. Setting of uniform standards of teaching & curriculum across all universities.
4. Promoting research in universities and facilitating them to become centres of excellence.
5. Crackdown on capitation fees & issuing of fake degrees.

The future of our youth and nation is at stake. Every possible step must be taken for a qualified India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. While tribunals are responsible for adjudicating cases, which require technical expertise and specialization, they are not to be understood as a court. Elaborate. Also, discuss whether the recent rulings, such as banning mining or old diesel vehicles, are an example of overreach.

Tribunals are quasi judicial bodies that are established
(a) under Article 323 A or
(b) under laws of Parliament.

- They are housed either in the Ministry concerned or in a different Ministry.
- tribunals judge matters of rules and laws made by executive bodies.
- They do not follow strictly CrPC but follow law of natural justice.
- They are time bound for resolution of disputes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg. NGT, ITAT, CESTAT primarily established for quick resolution of disputes, of technical & specialic nature & reducing the workload and pendency in courts.

Hence, we observe that in terms of independence, authority, procedures followed, constitution, they are not similar as courts.

There have been recent rulings of NGT over banning hiring or banning of old diesel vehicles, which are proactive in nature. However, they could not see seen as cases of over reach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as several warnings were issued to executive to decide on problems at hand, ~~[illegible]~~ It was only when there was complete inaction & apathy from the government's side that NGT was forced to give such rulings, hence justified.

However, in future too, the court must ~~take~~ give due notice to government to take action & must only step in executive domain only after prolonged inaction of executive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The 2nd generation reforms vital for the development of the nation are contingent upon the states as most of them fall in the concurrent list. Discuss with examples.

In India, 1st generation reforms took place in 1991, in the form of LPG reforms.

- now to push India onto a higher growth trajectory, it is necessary that 2nd generation reforms are carried out, which are almost all in state domain. Some Examples are.

1. Land acquisition reforms

Easing the procedure of land acquisition for roads, railways, infrastructure & industries

while at the same time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensuring lucrative remuneration to owners of the land.

eg. Land pooling model as seen in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Labour reforms

To create a more flexible labour market

- to meet needs of company as per market conditions
- to streamline laws
- ensure easier compliance

eg. labour reforms by Rajasthan government in Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Ease of Doing Business

- simplifying & rationalising procedures - for starting a business - exiting - clearance
- single window mechanism for compliance.

4. e-governance

For empowering citizens
- delivering services at doorstep
- reducing corruption
- increasing transparency

5. Agricultural Marketing Reforms

- Reforming APMC acts to do away with corruption, inefficiencies of APMC
- promoting a national market.

Hence, the need for cooperative and competitive federalism and greater financial and operational autonomy at state level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss, with examples, the role of Civil Society in making governance citizen centric. What are the factors that are hindering their growth in developing countries, like India?

Civil society i.e members of the community, dedicated to a common cause have had an important role in making governance citizen centric. eg.

1. Passing of RTI law and its operationalization

It was only due to determined efforts of civil society, that RTI Act was passed in 2005

- they are the ones who effectually use RTI to prevent frauds and expose corruption
- protect RTI from amendments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Curbing corruption

Anna Hazare movement had a great role to play in pushing for a Lokpal Bill to curb corruption in government.

3. Creating awareness among people about proposed laws and regulations - mobilizing people.

4. Providing inputs in formulation of laws when laws are put up for consultation.

5. Active partners in social audit - enhancing accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors inhibiting their growth in India are:

1. Government suspicion and crackdown — eg. on Greenpeace & Ford Foundation & Anna Hazare movement
2. Low levels of organization as compared to West.
3. Lack of professionalization
4. Lower levels of mobility and reach as of now compared to western counterparts
5. Lower levels of funding.

Need to empower civil society for inclusive democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The passing of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 marks a significant step towards reforming the mining sector. Discuss its salient features along with highlighting the apprehensions against the act. Further analyse the role of District Mineral Foundation in ensuring equitable benefit for all.

MMDR Act, 2015 is a landmark Act in reforming the mining sector.

Its salient features are:

1. Transparent allocation of mines through e-auction process
   - thus reducing nepotism and corruption levels
   - providing a level playing ground
   - would boost production and revenues from taxes.
2. All proceeds of e-auction to accrue to states
   Thus improving the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

financial position of states
- making them a stakeholder in development process.

3. District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to be established.
- 30% of revenues from mining to go to DMF.

Apprehensions against the Act:

1. Very high royalty and contribution to DMF -
- render mining non profitable
- prevent exploration and mining.

2. Auctioning - would lead to high costs of minerals in the market - lead to inflation and high costs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

DMF is a progressive provision to ensure that local people benefit from mining in their areas, as they have also suffered from pollution from the mining

DMF, would be operated by the District Magistrate as per the wishes of the people - and the funds (30% of revenues of mining contracts) could be used for education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, environment as per the needs and wishes of people - hence would lead to equitable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the role of PESA as an effective tool in ensuring participative democracy and development of the tribal people. Also, examine the reasons for its poor implementation.

PESA refers to Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996. i.e extension of PRIs in Scheduled Areas as under Article 244 and Schedule V of the Constitution, i.e 9 tribal states such as Jharkand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh etc. (except Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)

Provisions of PESA can act as effective enablers for ensuring participative democracy and development:

- Establishment of Panchayats with reservation for people of tribes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Power to Panchayats to decide on allocation and exploitation of minor minerals such as manganese, copper etc.
- Power to prevent alienation of land.
- To regulate moneylending practices.
- To develop schools and hospitals.
- To develop roads, irrigation canals and other enabling infrastructure.
- To protect their unique culture and traditions from outside influence.
- Greater devolutions of funds and functionaries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, its implementation has not been as desired. This is primarily due to resistance from state level political leaders and bureaucracy. They want to protect their turf and do not wish to devolve power and funds to the local level. Hence, PESA has been notified only in 3 states, and that too in diluted forms. This has led to widespread angst among tribal people and is fuelling insurgency. Hence urgent need to correct wrongs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What do you mean by lifestyle diseases? What are the factors leading to the increased occurrence of lifestyle diseases in India? Discuss their impact on the economic conditions of the individuals and productivity of the economy.

Lifestyle diseases refer to diseases, which are non infectious and are acquired due to one's own way of living habits and practices.

Factors leading to increased occurence :

1. Higher stress - to perform at work - higher ambitions and more competition.
2. Sedentary lifestyle
   - non performing of any physical activity.
3. Poor eating habits
   Eating unhealthy and junk food

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Increased consumption of convenience foods
- packed, refrigerated
- due to less time for preparing fresh food
- working couples

5. Increased consumption of alcohol

6. Poor sleeping habits and patterns

Common lifestyle diseases, also referred to as NCDs are cardiovascular diseases CVDs, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, cancer etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on individual

Reduces productivity of person
- increased feeling of laziness
- more time spent in treatment
- high out of pocket expenditure
- early mortality

Impact on productivity of economy

Higher health care burden - diversion of resources from more productive sectors of economy.
Productivity is reduced due to higher mortality and morbidity.
Hence high economic costs on the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In a country, where one-third of the population is already economically excluded, prescribing minimum qualifications for elections to the Panchayati Raj will be the final nail in the coffin of a genuine grass-roots democracy. Discuss.

The above statement is absolutely true.

There have been recent efforts by state govts. such as Haryana and Rajasthan to prescribe minimum qualifications for education in elections to PRIs.

These can not be justified due to following reasons:

1. It is the failure of the state and not the people that they were not able to access education - not provided enough schools

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

that have led to widespread illiteracy - there is not fault of citizens.

2. Adversely affect women's representation

Since women due to social & economic factors, have higher illiteracy level - would be disenfranchised from standing in elections.

3. Performance as representative is not linked to education levels
- it depends more on will and passion to serve the people.

4. Would disenfranchise vast majority from standing in elections - against our basic principles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of universal democracy.

Hence, such provisions must be done away with and state must strive to increase access and quality of educational institutions and to empower PRIs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Ever since the National Commission for Women (NCW) came into existence in 1992, its composition and functioning have been contentious and controversial. Discuss.

National Commission of Women's fundamental objective is to uphold rights of women. and take action against any purported violations and complaints.

However, NCW, since 1992 when it was set up, has had controversial issues over its.

Composition

NCW chairmen and members are appointed by the party in power in centre. Often with a change in government, Chairman and members are changed too.

Hence, it has been reduced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to a political post with serious doubts about its integrity and independence in functioning

- Often people who do not have any records in upholding women's rights are appointed its members.
- Has become a retiring position for bureaucrats.

Concerns with Functioning

- Often takes up only high profile cases - those which have gathered media's limelight.
- Ineffective in functioning as it has no investigative

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

personnel of its own
- its orders are non-binding in nature and hence are not complied with
- Beyond access to the poor and marginalised.
- Often cases picked up are politically motivated
- Financial dependence on the centre.

Hence, there is a pressing need for a more empowered, independent and effective NCW to uphold interests of women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the importance of mid-career performance appraisal for civil servants. Also evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of compulsorily retiring serving bureaucrats after such a review.

Mid-career performance appraisal refers to assessment of performance after 12-15 years of service. This appraisal is absolutely desirable as:

- It would keep the bureaucrats motivated to keep performing in their initial years in service.
- It would lead to identification of best performers who could be utilized for most important and responsible jobs in the country.
- High performers could also be given a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

performance based incentive, for those who have scored highly in the appraisal, to reward the performers.

In fact, we must go a step ahead & compulsorily retire nonperforming officers. This is highly desirable as:

(a) would keep bureaucracy lean and effective - get rid of dead wood.

(b) work as effective deterrent against non performance.

Feasibility - There are enabling provisions in the constitution which allow compulsory retirement of officers after 15 years of service - which must be used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, due caution must be exercised and safeguards put in place to ensure that no political vendetta takes place, and assessment is done honestly and in a fair and transparent manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Polio eradication programme is a widely acknowledged success story with vital lessons for other immunisation initiatives as well. Highlight the challenges faced by immunisation efforts in India. In this context, what does Mission Indradhanush seek to achieve? Explain the rationale, objectives and strategies for implementation of the mission.

India has successfully eradicated Polio through its nation wide vaccination campaign which is a miraculous achievement

Vital lessons from Polio Model

1. Political will 2. Mass mobilization
3. Wide dissemination - use of celebrities for campaigning.

Challenges faced by immunisation efforts in India :

1. Wide Reach

India is a big country - with widely dispersed villages - habitats in difficult geo. terrains.
- low levels of illiteracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence still only 60-70% of children are immunised.

2. Quality of vaccines

As vaccines to be effective need to be kept within a constant range of temperature & in safe conditions.

Hence, quality is a big concern due to long supply chains.

3. vaccine induced infections

Sometimes vaccines have themselves led to infecting children with viruses.

Hence, in above context, Mission Indhradanush was envisaged with the following objective: to immunise 90% of children by 2020

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- ~~vacc~~ against 7 diseases
- Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, TB, Hepatitis A, Polio, Measles.

To increase reach would drastically reduce child mortality and morbidity.

The strategy adopted by the mission is to target 100 districts which have coverage less than 50% in immunisation.

Hence targeting the worst districts would lead to rapid improvement in coverage.

This is sought to be achieved by using higher number of functionaries & mobile vans & higher investment and using celebrities for mass awareness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Promulgation of the newest constitution of the region has thrown up new challenges for the oldest constitutional democracy in South Asia. Examine India's role, concerns and dilemmas vis-à-vis the constitutional process in Nepal.

Nepal has recently promulgated its constitution after a long gap. However it has led to several concerns and dilemas for India. These are:

- India's desire to uphold Madhesis and Janjatis interests

Madhesis and Janjatis have been systemically discriminated against in Nepalese constitution in terms of access to highest position of office in Nepal & in seat distribution in Parliament. This has led to violent protests from them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Madhesis, which occupy Nepal's border region with Nepal. have a 'Roti - Beti' relationship with Indians across the border i.e familial & economic ties.

Hence, India is justifiably concerned about anger & unrest spreading from Madhesi region to Indian region.

Thus, to tackle unrest & promote peace in Nepal, India has intervened in support of Madhesis.

This has led to effective blockade of supply of goods from India to Nepal due to Madhesis protest, such as that of petroleum & essential medicines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This has led to virtual breakdown in Indo-Nepal relations and a very high anti India sentiment in Nepalese people.

- China has also encashed in this opportunity, and offered support to Nepal, thus leading to its greater influence in the area.
- Hence India's dilemma as to strive for good ties with Nepal and to restrain China or to support Madhesis interest and uphold peace and security.

India must act quickly to prevent an irrevocable breakdown in ties with Nepal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India continues to host a large population of refugees without being a signatory to either the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. What are the reasons and implications of such a scenario? Is it time for India to reconsider its stand and become a signatory to this convention?

Due to its geographical position, India attracts large number of refugees, particularly from Bangladesh and Myanmar.

However, India provides no statutory protection to them, as it is a non signatory to 1951 UN Refugee Convention and to its 1967 Protocol.

Reasons for non signing

1. Fear of backlash from Indian people - about creating more competition for jobs and refugees

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

being perceived as threatening their unique culture.

eg. as in Assam - protests against influx of refugees.

2. Fear of attracting even more refugees - it gives a conducive environment for refugees.

Implications

1. Many persecuted refugees are illegally living in India without any statutory backing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. As these refugees are not legally recognized, don't have ID proofs - also pose a security threat to the country

3. Deprived of social welfare benefits and social security.

To uphold the principles of justice and humanity, India must become a signatory to the UN Refugee convention -- to grant them legal recognition - consequent social benefits. It would also be beneficial for upholding India's security interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Has India's resistance to CTBT lost relevance? Examine in view of the evolution of India's policy and the changing global scenario.

CTBT, comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is a ~~[illegible]~~ treaty that bans testing of nuclear weapons.

India has consistently opposed it on the principle of equality and justice. As CTBT has the effect of preventing a country from ~~[illegible]~~ effectively having nuclear weapons, India has held that it must be uniformly applied and all nuclear weapon states must also renounce their weapons.

However, as India has already tested nuclear weapons, though CTBT is no longer relevant to India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Accepting CTBT would also pave the way for India's membership to NSG and promote civilian nuclear cooperation with other countries.

However, the principled stand that India has taken against inequality must be upheld, and hence resistance to CTBT must be continued.

In addition to this, for testing of new technologies of nuclear weapons such as Hydrogen bombs could also be needed, in which signing of CTBT could cause issues.

For civilian nuclear cooperation, anyway countries now want

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to do business with India after NSG exemption.

Hence, India's principled stand against CTBT must continue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. "Despite being set up more than a decade ago, Mekong- Ganga Cooperation has remained a non-starter." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. Discuss the potential of this cooperation for India.

MGC, includes countries through which Ganga and Mekong flows.

It involves Myanmar, Vietnam Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Thailand.

It was created with the objective of boosting cooperation with the South East countries and among the region.

However, it has remained a non starter.

No significant achievements have been recorded

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in the field of economy, connectivity, technology transfer as people to contact.

Lack of a separate Secretariat is also an issue.

Other forums such as ASEAN - India Summit and bilateral talks are often used for advancing ties, but not MGC.

It is high time that potential of MGC is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

realised in the fields of specially

(a) Connectivity: highways and integrated economy and waterways

(b) Trade: integrating economies & supply chain integration.

(c) P2P contacts
- shared culture

To realise full potential of this zone.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The success of the India Africa Forum Summit as well as the future of India-Africa relations not only depends on India's ability to develop an attractive and sustainable approach to Africa, but also on the willingness of African leaders to look beyond Beijing when partnering up with foreign investors. Discuss.

China has had a head start in dealing with Africa, with its huge economic resources at hand. It has significantly invested in African infrastructure, in agriculture & industries and is now progressing towards ensuring peace & law and order in Africa.

India has been slow off the blocks and significantly lags China in investment. However, India has an edge over China in many fields such as:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. India has a much higher good will in African countries than China.
This is due to the shared resistance against colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.
Hence, African countries are much willing to do business with India.

2. China's investment in the field of infrastructure, minerals, agriculture is seen as highly exploitative in nature, and is seen with suspicion.

3. India's investment has mostly been in the field of developing capacities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of people - education - health - technology which is seen as more beneficial by African countries and is highly welcome.

4. Africa knows the importance of diversifying its investor base.

But, of course, India's further cooperation with Africa and success of IAFS would depend on leveraging such opportunities of global South-South cooperation & keeping a high level of engagement with African countries.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
RN 30 NOV 2015
SUBMITTED ON HOURS
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 637)

Name of Candidate	PULKIT GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4546
Center	RAJ. NAGAR	Date	30-11-15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compu sory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. Many experts believe that India is a bright spot in the world economy today. However, indicators like export growth, household savings, non-performing assets, manufacturing growth etc. paint a different picture. Discuss these two contradictory positions.

   कई विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि आज भारत का विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में अग्रणी स्थान है। हालांकि, निर्यात-वृद्धि, घरेलू बचत, गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियां, विनिर्माण में हुई वृद्धि आदि जैसे संकेतक अलग ही छवि प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इन दो विरोधाभासी स्थितियों पर चर्चा करें।

India's economy is growing at an average rate of 6-7% at a time when the rest of the world is witnessing a slow-down.

India has become the fastest growing major economy, even overtaking China. All reports point to an even higher growth rate of around 8%. Thus India is an oasis of growth, amidst a scenario of gloom.

However, surprisingly, along with a high growth rate, other indicators of the economy are not doing as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Our exports are registering a negative ~~growth~~ growth, primarily because of reduced demand in external markets.

NPAs have grown to an all time high of around 5% of the GDP, based on very poor performance in some sectors such as steel, power, civil aviation etc.

Private investment by corporates is at an all time low due to the "balance sheet syndrome" as reported by Economic Survey. Our firms are over leveraged.

Manufacturing growth is not spectacular at all, with some sectors even registering a declining growth rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recording the high growth rate of economy, with poor results in the above indicators is a difficult task.

This has led to doubts on the genuiness of our economic growth rates, whose methodology was recently changed. Hence, leading to a scepticism that India is still not out of the low growth phase and needs to do more.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In context of the recent surge in prices of pulses, explain the reasons for low production of pulses in India and give the reasons behind the price volatility of pulses. Enumerate the measures that need to be taken by Central and State governments to control the prices.

दाल की कीमतों में हाल ही में आई उछाल के संदर्भ में, भारत में दालों के कम उत्पादन के कारणों की व्याख्या करें और दालों की कीमतों में अस्थिरता हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताएं। कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले कदमों को सूचीबद्ध करें।

Price of pulses have recently shot through the roof. This is primarily due to supply-demand mismatch with demand far greater than supply, due to low production of pulses in India.

Reasons for low production

1. Very high MSPs for rice & wheat - while pulses have had an unattractive MSP.
2. No open procurement for pulses by FCI unlike that of wheat and rice.
3. High price volatility of pulses
4. Low yields of pulses due to poor quality of seeds, and farming practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons behind price volatility

1. Poor mechanisms of price discovery - commodity exchanges have not really been very effective till now.

2. Inconsistent export - import regime for pulses.

3. Pulses production is seasonal in nature, hence higher prices during non-production season.

Measures need to be taken

Immediate, to control prices

1. Duty free imports, restricting exports.

2. Setting up stock holding limits & crackdown on hoarders.

3. Suspending trading on commodity exchanges.

Long term Measures to boost production are:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Setting attractive MSPs for pulses to incentivise production.

2. Procurement by FCI of pulses as well.

3. Consistent export - import policy.

4. Having a buffer stock of 2-3 million tonnes

5. Supporting effective price discovery mechanism through commodity exchange and futures trading.

6. Further investment in research and extension for higher yielding variety of pulses.

The above steps are essential for making India self sufficient in pulses, and keeping our major source of proteins affordable for masses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Skill India is a daunting task of keeping sight on the manpower requirements of the industry and the infrastructure needed for achieving the targets of skilling. Discuss. Further examine how the 3I's of skills - Investment, Innovations and Institutions - can help in improving the quality of training, assessment and jobs.

स्किल इंडिया, उद्योगों की श्रमशक्ति संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और कौशल विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक अवसंरचना पर दृष्टि रखने का चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस बात का परीक्षण करें कि कैसे स्किल के 3 आई- निवेश, नवाचार और संस्थान (इन्वेस्टमेंट, इनोवेशन और इंस्टीट्यूशन), प्रशिक्षण, मूल्यांकन और काम की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Skill India Mission is a programme launched by Government of India to skill 500 million people by 2022. It would boost employability of people, their productivity, income and lead to higher growth rates for economy, supporting Make in India & Digital India.

Main challenges in its implementation:

1. Demand - supply mismatch

To skill people as per the needs of the industry is imperative.

- At a time when technology & manufacturing practices are changing rapidly, it is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

difficult to skill people in advance for employability.

- skilling has to be area specific as well - i.e as per the industries & opportunities of that area.
- High growth sectors, with high potential demand in future, need to be identified & people need to be skilled.

2. Infrastructure challenge

- Establishing right training facilities, labs, with all necessary equipment, as per the needs of a specific region & catering to different sectors is a daunting task - very capital & skill intensive in itself.

3 Is of skills are very important in ~~creed~~ a successful skill India Mission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Investment - in infrastructure, manpower is the need of the hour for high quality of training.

Innovation - in delivering skill development courses, in their assessment across sectors to overcome challenges of size & scale.

Institutions - such as NSDC, NSDM, Ministry of Skill Dept.
- to implement the envisioned program.

These would prove to be crucial in creating a highly skilled India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Explaining the Hybrid Annuity Model, discuss how far it can help to revive private participation in large infrastructure projects.

"हाईब्रिड अन्युटी मॉडल" की व्याख्या करें। साथ ही, इस बात पर चर्चा करें कि यह बड़ी आधारभूत संरचना परियोजनाओं में निजी भागीदारी को पुनर्जीवित करने में किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकता है।

A large number of infrastructure projects, particularly road projects have been languishing due to failure of PPP model. This has led to stuck investment in existing projects, and lower interest in upcoming projects by private sector.

To overcome this challenge, hybrid annuity model is proposed.

In this model, the government contributes a fixed % of cost of project every year, along with the private sector. This leads to solving problems of cash-flows during construction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For sharing of revenues, a pre decided % of income from toll is collected by the government - to allow easy recoveries from toll for the investment by private sector.

Hybrid annuity model is showing great promise, with investors showing interest again in road projects. This is because it leads to equitable sharing of risks between the government & private sector, hence facilitating investment.

However, this alone won't be sufficient. "Plug and play" models, where clearances for land & environment have already been taken by government needs to be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

explored. Financial support should be provided to the stuck projects in road sector.

This would boost road sector, which is essential for growth of economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The rail ministry is ignoring the fundamental change required to transform Indian railways to suit 21st century demands. The way forward is to dismantle the archaic organizational structure set up during the 19th century and establish a more efficient mechanism to operate the 17 zones. Discuss in the context of Bibek Debroy panel committee recommendations.

रेल मंत्रालय, 21वीं सदी की मांग के अनुरूप भारतीय रेलवे के रूपांतरण/कायाकल्प हेतु आवश्यक मूलभूत परिवर्तन की उपेक्षा कर रहा है। 19वीं सदी के दौरान स्थापित पुरातन संगठनात्मक संरचना को समाप्त करना और 17 जोनों के संचालन के लिए अधिक कार्यकुशल तंत्र स्थापित करना भविष्य परक कदम हो सकते हैं । विबेक देबरॉय समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Digital currency represents a decentralized form of money that is more secure, more fungible and more functional than anything we've seen before. Examine.

डिजिटल मुद्रा, मुद्रा के ऐसे विकेन्द्रीकृत प्रारूप का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, जो पूर्व में उपलब्ध किसी अन्य मुद्रा की तुलना में अधिक सुरक्षित, अधिक प्रतिमोच्य (विनिमय करने योग्य) और अधिक प्रकार्यात्मक है। परीक्षण करें।

Digital currency refers to non-material / non-currency form of money which includes :

1. Online transactions such as digitally - through online payment mechanisms & net banking.
2. Mobile banking - m pesa

These modes of digital currency provide immense benefits such as :

1. Decentralized - could be accessed anywhere

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and everywhere by anyone who is aware & capable.

2. More secure - as it does not involve any physical handling of cash - lessen chances of theft
- lesser headache of keeping it safe.

3. Ease of use

4. Would flush out black money - as every transaction could now be digitally recorded & verified with reported incomes

5. More functional - reduces transaction costs - boosts transaction & trade activities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Reduces burden & cost of printing money & keeping it secure.

7. Reduces chances of using of counterfeit notes.

8. Promotes financial inclusion

Hence, in view of immense benefits of digital currency it is imperative that government provides necessary support to boost digital transaction in terms of lower service fees & tax rebates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Maritime Transport is critical for the social and economic development of a country. What are the key features of the 'Vision for coastal shipping, tourism and regional development' released by the Ministry of Shipping? What are the challenges in realizing that vision?

समुद्री परिवहन देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। जहाजरानी मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी 'तटीय नौवहन, पर्यटन और क्षेत्रीय विकास विजन' की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं? इस परिकल्पना को साकार करने में प्रमुख चुनौतियां कौन सी हैं?

Maritime transport is one of the most efficient means of transport - with lowest per ~~cost~~ unit cost for transport - more fuel efficient & hence also more eco friendly.
It is also best for transport of bulky & heavy materials.

At present, potential of maritime transport is not fully exploited. To provide a boost to it, Ministry of shipping has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

revealed a vision Plan whose main features are:

1. Boosting connectivity by roads to inner areas & hinterlands from ports.

2. ~~Bharatmala~~

2. Bharatmala – To connect all coastal cities via good road infrastructure

3. Sagarmala – to create good infrastructure ports around the coasts of India
– boosting connectivity & trade across them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Improving infrastructure of existing ports
- reducing turnaround time
- more capacity.

Challenges:

1. Financial constraints - would require huge funds - roads + ports.
2. Governance issues in handling ports.
3. Implementation of such projects - whether completed on time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The central government has recently launched KISAN project for crop insurance in agriculture sector that will use geo-informatics system along with high-resolution data from UAV based imaging. How can space, drone, weather and other high-end technologies be used for crop insurance programme? What are the challenges in their implementation? Discuss.

केंद्र सरकार ने हाल ही में कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल बीमा के लिए किसान (KISAN) परियोजना का शुभारंभ किया है। यह यूएवी आधारित इमेजिंग से मिलने वाले हाई-रिजोल्यूशन डेटा के साथ-साथ भू-सूचना प्रणाली का उपयोग करेगा। फसल बीमा कार्यक्रम के लिए स्पेस, ड्रोन, मौसम और अन्य अति आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग कैसे किया जा सकता है ? इनके कार्यान्वयन में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं ? चर्चा करें।

High end-technologies such as space, drone etc. have immense utility in crop insurance programme.

1. Measuring plot-wise average yield in normal weather seasons scientifically using drone & space tech.
2. During the time of drought, floods etc, assessing the yield during that season.
3. Accurate measurement of above two, would lead to accurate assessment of the losses of farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

at individual level. rather than at the village / community level as is being done now.

4. Geo-spatial technology can also be used to quantify risk to a farmland / farmer through flood / drought etc, depending on type of land, crops grown
- to decide premiums to be paid by farmers on the basis of risk.

5. Early weather-prediction technologies - could be used to warn farmers
- to advise insurance companies to mobilize for early disbursement of claims.

Thus, high level technology has great potential in better assessment of losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

more effective & timely compensation, thus providing a better & more effective safety net to our farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The long-standing demand of merging FMC into SEBI has materialized recently. How is this move expected to affect the commodity trading space in India? Explain.

एफ.एम.सी. का सेबी में विलय किये जाने की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग हाल ही में साकार हो गई। यह कदम भारत में जिंस व्यापार (कमोडिटी ट्रेडिंग) क्षेत्र को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है ? व्याख्या करें।

The NSEL scam has catalysed the merging of FMC into SEBI, which was a long standing demand of many committees including Shri B.N Shrikrishna committee.

This move would lead to:

1. Commodity trading to be regulated by a legally much more empowered & independent regulator SEBI in comparison to FMC.
2. SEBI has created a great level of trust for itself through effective

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

regulation of capital markets in India. Hence, it is expected that quality of regulation of commodity exchange would also increase.

3. Would lead to much lower probability of fraud & scams in commodity exchange.

4. would lead to better price discovery mechanism for all commodities, including agricultural commodities. This would bring in much needed predictability & need / demand based production.

5. Boost volumes of commodity trading by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

including more commodities for trading and expanding base of traders.

Hence, it would significantly boost commodity trading space in India, which would contribute to accelerated growth of the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. "Indradhanush- the seven-pronged strategy for public sector banks announced by the government- lacks measures to tackle NPAs". Discuss the various internal and external factors responsible for NPAs.

"सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के लिए सरकार द्वारा घोषित सात सूत्री रणनीति *इंद्रधनुष* में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (एन.पी.ए.) से निपटने वाले उपायों की कमी है।" गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (एन.पी.ए.) के लिए उत्तरदायी विभिन्न आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों पर चर्चा करें।

Recently Indradhanush was announced to tackle governance, capitalisation & NPA problem of banks. However, there is still scepticism that it would lead to solving problem of NPAs.

Factors responsible for NPAs

External

1. Slow-down in global & Indian economy following 2007-09 recession - led to lower repayment capacity of borrowers. - as lower profits & demand of the people in the economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Stalled projects

- In road sector, and infrastructure
- due to poor governance
- delays in land acquisition, in environmental clearances
- failure of PPP model

3. Poor health of discoms

- due to populistic pricing
- high T&D losses
- inadequate metering

4. Wilful defaulters

5. Slump in commodity prices such as steel - also due to slowdown of chinese economy - dumping of steel in India

Internal

1. Poor appraisal mechanisms
- to judge if a loan should be given or not to a borrower.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. corruption in PSBs

lending to firms, unsecured & without proper checks.

eg. arrest of syndicate Bank head.

3. Lack of follow-ups & early identification of bad loans

4. Political interventions

To prod PSBs to give loans for extraneous reasons that did not make commercial sense

eg. lending to kingfisher & Air India

5. Poor recovery of loans

- due to clogged dispute resolution mechanisms - such as SARFAESI Act & DRT.

6. Absence of Bankruptcy Code

Hence, there is a pressing need to correct NPAs for accelerated growth of country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Food and nutritional security, increasing farm income, poverty alleviation and minimizing crop production risks on account of climate change are the priority challenges faced by Indian agriculture. Comment. Also, suggest measures to address these challenges on priority basis.

खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा, कृषि क्षेत्र की आय में वृद्धि, गरीबी उन्मूलन और जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण फसल उत्पादन संबंधी जोखिम को कम करना, भारतीय कृषि की प्राथमिक (सामना की जाने वाली सर्वप्रमुख) चुनौतियां हैं। टिप्पणी करें। इसके साथ ही प्राथमिकता आधार पर इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने हेतु उपाय सुझाएं।

Priority challenges faced by Indian agriculture are.

1. Ensuring food & nutritional security

- To meet increasing demands from ever growing population
- to ensure balanced, nutritious food in form of proteins, vitamins etc to overcome the widespread malnutrition in India

2. Increasing farm income & poverty alleviation

Right now, majority of farmers are small & marginal - on the margins of impoverishment - subsistence farming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- under debt traps

Hence, to remove extreme poverty & to increase per capita incomes, necessary to boost growth.

3. Minimizing climate change risk

When climate change is expected to be around 2.5°C, would lead to:

(a) lower levels of water availability.

(b) Higher risks of pests & infection

(c) Declining yields

(d) Freak / Extreme weather events.

Hence one of most significant challenge.

To address above challenges on priority basis, need of the hour is:

1. To improve & boost investment in agricultural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

infrastructure - such as irrigation & extension facilities.

- to make agriculture independent of weather & monsoons.

2. Better marketing & supply chain laws & infrastructure

- By adopting model APMC act
- By boosting godowns, reefer vans, efficient price discovery through commodity exchange.

3. More research & extension facilities

In climate resilient seeds & methods of crop production.

4. Boosting digital penetration

To enable farmers to look up best farm practices - share ideas & innovation - learn from each other.

5. Facilitating credit

These steps need to be taken on priority basis for boosting agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite their ecological richness and contribution to national economy, coastal and marine ecosystems have not received adequate protection. Discuss the challenges in marine management. How does the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project seek to balance development with the protection of vulnerable ecosystems?

पारिस्थितिकी समृद्धि प्रदान करने और राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में अपने योगदान के बावजूद, तटीय और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण नहीं मिला है। समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के प्रबंधन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा करें। "एकीकृत तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन परियोजना" विकास के साथ सुभेद्य पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों के संरक्षण में कैसे संतुलन स्थापित कर सकेगी?

We have extensive & rich coastal & marine ecosystems.

Challenges faced in marine management are :

1. Very high population pressure along coastal areas - more than their carrying capacity.
2. Overfishing - due to use of mechanised trawlers
   - non eco friendly ways of fishing
   - would lead to livelihood problems & migration issues later.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Pollution by industries

Industries located close to coastal areas release industrial wastes without adequate treatment - smother ecology of the region.

4. Release of untreated sewage waste in seas & oceans.

5. Pollution by ships - such as oil leaks.

6. Deforestation - to make way of agricultural land & industries - eg. in Sunderbans of mangroves.

To tackle this, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program is launched. It seeks to :

- Create a land zoning plan - where land upto a fixed distance from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

coast could not be used for either living or by industries.

- Provides only for relatively less polluting industries to be established near coastal zones.
- limits on construction activity for residential purposes.
- Provides for common effluent Treatment plants for industries that are set up.
- Ban on deforestation.
- To provide for a safe distance for movement of ships from coastal areas.

Thus it seeks to balance the needs of growth with environment sustainability by protecting rich marine biodiversity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The heat wave in 2015 was the 5th most deadliest one in the recorded history. Describe the phenomenon of Heat Wave. What are its health impacts? What measures can the government take to avoid casualties from this recurring phenomenon?

वर्ष 2015 की "*हीट वेव*" ज्ञात इतिहास में 5वीं सबसे भीषण *हीट वेव* थी। *हीट वेव* की परिघटना का वर्णन करें। स्वास्थ्य पर इसके प्रभाव क्या पड़ते हैं ? सरकार इस आवर्ती परिघटना से होने वाले दुष्प्रभाव से बचने के लिए क्या उपाय कर सकती है?

- There has been an increase in intensity & frequency of heat waves in recent years as observed in 2015 too in the form of 5th most deadliest one.

This is primarily due to adverse effects of climate change, leading to such freak weather incidents.

Heat wave refers to a temporary & transient period of much higher temperatures than the long term average. It could also be characterised by hot winds (called loos in India) & lack of rainfall

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It has adverse health impacts on people, which includes rapid dehydration, due to high temperatures & ~~lack of~~ shortage of water facilities. It also leads to strokes & seizures - which result in high number of casualties.

To avoid casualties:

1. Ensure adequate cool drinking water facilities.
2. cool water public bathing spaces - to provide respite from heat.
3. To ensure urban shelters - so people don't have to sleep in open

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To have the hospitals well prepared & ready for rapid treatment of victims of heat wave.

5. To take climate change through mitigation in long term - to reduce the frequency of occurence of such heat waves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Urban waste management is a crucial part of Smart City project. How can scientific treatment be utilized to tackle urban waste? What are the policy measures taken in this regard?

शहरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन *स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना* का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। शहरी कचरे के निपटान के लिए वैज्ञानिक उपचार का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इस संबंध में किए गए नीतिगत उपाय क्या हैं?

In the government's flagship smart city project, urban waste management is a crucial part as well as in swach Bharat abhiyan.

scientific management & treatment is a huge asset in tackling urban waste.

1. Segregation at collection level of urban waste
   - from households into reusable, degradable etc.

2. In view of growing electronic wastes, separate measures to tackle e-waste
   - scientific disassembling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- minimizing health hazard for handlers
- minimizing environmental pollution from toxic metals such as Si, Germanium, Lead.

3. Waste to Energy Projects

To tackle growing wastes
- to create energy for needs of the city.

4. Incineration of waste

- using waste pellets
- minimize environmental pollution

5. Scientific management of landfills

- to prevent leaching of polluting chemicals in groundwater.
- to prevent air pollution.

Policy measures already taken in this regard are :-

1 Swach Bharat Abhiyan -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which provides for segregation of waste at collection & disposal points.

2. e-waste (collection & Handling) Rules, 2011
- which impose a responsibility on manufacturers
- 'Extended responsibility' to ensure collection of e-wastes & their eco-friendly treatment

3. Solid waste (collection & handling) Rules, 2000.

4. Waste to Energy Plants envisaged under India's INDC submitted to UNFCCC.

Urban waste mgmt is crucial for sustainable cities & hence there must be sustained emphasis on it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is there a need for constituting a separate ministry and a National Executive Committee as envisaged under the NDMA, 2005? Discuss in the light of recommendations by 2nd ARC.

वर्ष 2005 के एन.डी.एम.ए. अंतर्गत की गई परिकल्पना के आधार पर क्या एक अलग मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी समिति का गठन करने की आवश्यकता है? द्वितीय प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के आलोक में चर्चा करें।

The recommendations of 2nd ARC are:

1. No need for a separate ministry of Disaster Mgmt.

- Would only add to already layered bureaucracy
- would lead to turf wars as multiple ministries deal with issues concerning disaster management.
- would delay coordination & slowing of pace of response to disasters
- no net value addition by such a ministry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Need for NEC - could be done away with

As we already have NCMC - National Crisis Mgmt. committee headed by cabinet secretary.

Hence NEC would only lead to - duplication of efforts, - doubts / confusion regarding responsibility of NEC & NCMC

- turf wars & conflicting directions by NEC & NCMC

- As NEC is headed by Home secretary, while NCMC by Cabinet secretary, which is the head of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bureaucracy & most senior bureaucrat, hence NCMC would be more suitable for handling response to disasters & disaster management.

Hence, need for revisiting establishment of NEC, while no subsequent need as there for a separate ministry of Disaster Mgmt.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Tribal land alienation and socio economic deprivation has been linked to development of extremism. In this regard, discuss the measures suggested by Virginus Xaxa committee for overall development of tribals in India.

आदिवासी भूमि के हस्तान्तरण और सामाजिक-आर्थिक अपवंचन को चरमपंथ के विकास से जोड़ा जाता है। इस संबंध में, भारत में आदिवासियों के समग्र विकास के लिए वर्जीनियस खाखा समिति द्वारा सुझाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा करें।

Virginius Xaxa committee was constituted to identify the socio-economic development status of tribals, impediments in their growth & measures to accelerate their economic growth & development.

In this context, the ~~measures~~ problems ~~suggested~~ identified by this committee are:

1. Land alienation - for dept. projects & various purposes
   - dams, mining etc.
   - lead to upheaval in the lives of tribals
   - not adequately rehabilitated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- leads to wide scale resentment among tribals

2. Exploitation & harassment by government officials
- by misapplication of laws
- threatening
- bribery
- sexual & physical harassment.

3. Prevention of access to forests
- declared as protected
- deprives them of livelihood

4. Poor governance
leading to poor socio-economic indicators - of education, health & employment, income.

suggested measures

1. Effective implementation of Forests Rights Act, 2006
- to prevent land alienation
- access to minor forest produce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- provide land rights.

2. Effective implementation of PESA, 1996

- For effective decentralization of powers to tribal communities
- prevent exploitation of their mineral resources
- ~~prev~~ prevent alienation of land.
- better health & education services

3. Strengthening Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) in states.

4. Establishing tribal universities for imparting education to tribals in tribal areas.

5. Tribal language to be included at school level as medium of teaching.

Implementation of such measures is essential for inclusive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Malabar-2015 and AUSINDEX are part of a broader collective effort to preserve the balance of maritime power in the Indo-Pacific littorals. Discuss.

मालाबार-2015 और आसिनडेक्स, भारत-प्रशांत तटीय क्षेत्र में समुद्री शक्ति संतुलन बनाए रखने के एक व्यापक सामूहिक प्रयास के अंग हैं। चर्चा करें।

Malabar - 2015 refers to maritime exercises between the Indian, American & Japanese navies.

AusIndex are maritime exercise between India & Australia.

They primarily involve exercise among country's navies to

(1) establish standard protocols of functioning together

(2) Better coordination at the seas.

(3) Exchange best practices.

Their strategic importance could be seen vis a vis a growing & far more assertive China.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Chinese aggression in South China Sea has increased of late :

- To claim disputed islands such as Spratly ~~[illegible]~~
- claims over territory - conflicting with Vietnam, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia & Brunei.
- creating artificial islands.

Hence, to assert freedom of navigation & air space.

- ~~[illegible]~~ such exercises are meant to signal China to restrain its aggressiveness in South China Sea
- to stop building artificial islands

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and to pressure it to solve territorial disputes through bilateral talks and not through military action

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. While technological innovation has been given a major thrust in recent times, there are certain impediments in the inculcation of scientific fervour in youth. Elaborate. How can the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan help in fostering an innovative spirit?

हाल के दिनों में जहां तकनीकी नवोन्मेष पर अत्यधिक बल दिया गया है, वहीं युवाओं में वैज्ञानिक भावना का समावेश करने में कुछ बाधाएं भी हैं, वर्णन करें। राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान नवोन्मेष की भावना को विकसित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Technological innovation is a must for fast growth of India, however, there are still certain impediments in inculcation of scientific fervour in youth such as:

1. Focus on rote learning in school assessments - rather than advancing an independent & scientific attitude.
2. Outdated syllabus & curriculum - not in sync with the modern times & practical life

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Poor ways of pedagogy
   - not engaging & interesting enough
4. Low quality of teachers
   - not able to excite youth
   - don't provide adequate explanations
   - can't promote scientific temper
5. Lack of good high quality higher education scientific institutions.
6. Scientist is ~~Scientists~~ not seen as a lucrative career option - due to lower status & perks & salary associated with it.
7. Lack of role models in the field of science for youth to emulate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan will provide a competitive environment for identifying best low cost socially oriented innovation - would adequately reward them and give them recognition - provide hand holding support for upscaling such solutions Hence it would go a long way in fostering scientific spirit & innovation for solutions to challenges of our nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Astrosat launched by ISRO has been described as the miniature version of the famous Hubble telescope. What are the objectives of this launch? How would it help in fulfilling the needs of our scientific community?

इसरो द्वारा प्रक्षेपित एस्ट्रोसैट को प्रसिद्ध हबल दूरबीन के लघु संस्करण के रूप में वर्णित किया जा रहा है। इस प्रक्षेपण के क्या उद्देश्य हैं? हमारे वैज्ञानिक समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में इससे कैसे सहायता मिलेगी?

Objectives of Astrosat launch

1. To deploy a telescope in higher atmosphere.
2. To relay constant stream of data about stars, galaxies, black holes, nebulae etc.

Benefits

- Deploying telescope in higher atmosphere leads to far more clear & detailed images about deep space - free of all disturbances & distortions present on surface of Earth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Would enable scientists to analyse data from stars, galaxies & black holes
- to know more about evolution of universe
- Creation of planets
- to search for any planet which could have life on it.
- to plan for future space missions
- to guide our future advanced space jets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. While transfer of defence technology to India from the US could give a much needed shot in the arm for modernization of our armed forces, harvesting the same pose some challenges. Elaborate. Also, discuss the issues in the Defence Trade and Technology Initiative (DTTI) of the US Government that have implications for the further growth of defence cooperation between India and the US.

अमेरिका से भारत को रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तांतरण से एक ओर जहां हमारे सशस्त्र बलों के आधुनिकीकरण को अति आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर ऐसा करने से कुछ चुनौतियां भी खड़ी हो सकतीं हैं। इस कथन पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें। साथ ही, भारत और अमेरिका के बीच रक्षा सहयोग के भावी विकास को प्रभावित कर सकने वाले अमेरिकी सरकार के रक्षा व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी पहल (डी.टी.टी.आई) से संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा करें।

Certain challenges are present in transfer of defence technology to India from USA. These are:

1. Only moderate, not highest class technology would be transferred.
2. Issues about co-production & co-development.
3. India is not a member of multilateral export control regimes such as MTCR, Wassenaar ~~Agg~~ Agreement;

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Australia Agreement which hampers transfer of high class technology.

4. Costs of buying such technology are also a challenge.

Issues in DTII :

1. concern over offset provisions of the country.
2. not enough provision for co-production & manufacturing

These need to be looked into with immediate effect to overcome any challenge in ensuring national security for the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)